

SHIPYARD WORKERS TO GET MORE PAY

Labor Adjustment Board An-
nounces Its Decision for
This District.

LOWER THAN MEN ASKED

Rates Are Retroactive Here to
March 11—Uniform Scale
for Whole Coast.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board has announced its decision in reference to wages, hours of labor and other conditions for the shipyard workers under its jurisdiction on the North Atlantic coast and Hudson River this afternoon.

The wage scale announced is the same as that in the Chesapeake and Delaware districts. It is not so high as that asked by the men, but is an increase over present rates. The board expresses the view it will not meet the increase in cost of living.

The board announced that a uniform wage scale would be put into operation for the entire North Atlantic and Gulf coasts. This course, it is said, was the only solution to the labor "turn over," the shifting of men from one yard to another.

Rates Are Retroactive.
The rates fixed were made retroactive for the region about New York harbor, including Bridgeport, until March 11; for the shipyard workers north of Bridgeport, March 20, and for the other yards to April 1.

At the same time the board issued a modified decision increasing the rates of pay for all skilled workers in the South Atlantic and Gulf yards to put them on a parity with the districts further north. The increase applies only to skilled workers and not to colored labor in southern yards.

In signing the agreement Louis A. Coolidge, one of the three members of the board, made the following reservation on his signature:

"In my opinion there should be a clear disclaimer of any intention to impose the findings of the board on shipyard workers within which no disputes between employer and employee have arisen resulting in failure of attempts at mediation between those directly involved. The board under the memo creating it has no jurisdiction over such yards."

The wage scale prescribed for journeymen, helpers and laborers included the following rates:

Hammer and machine forgers, heavy, \$1.35.
Anglemiths and blacksmiths, heavy first class, \$1.25.
Leading men erecting department, gang leaders, mould loft, \$1.00.
Furnace men on shapes and plates (ship work), leadmen first class, \$2.50.
Operators locomotive cranes in construction work, \$2.00.
Rivet testers, \$1.00.

Patternmakers to Get 75c.

Plange turners, slab furnace men, patternmakers, marine leaders, crane leaders, \$1.00.

Anglemiths and blacksmiths other first class, blacksmiths, marine erectors and machinists first class, fitters first class, moulders, cupola tenders, leadmen second class, plumbers and pipefitters, bitumastic painters, \$2.25.

Levermen or crane men, blacksmith shop, drop forgers, boiler makers, tank testers, chippers and caulkers, electricians first class, joiners, machine men, joiner department, operators, locomotive, caulking, gangtry and other cranes of over three tons, rivet testers, riveters, ship carpenters first class, wood caulkers, layers out, sheet metal workers, metal polishers, buffers and plates bending rollers, \$2.00.

Leadmen, furnace department; crane gang leaders, \$1.75.
Anglemiths and welders first class, electric welders, electricians second class, fitters second class, machine men, lumber department, engine men, locomotive, operators stiff backed derricks, ship carpenters second class, \$1.50.

Marine erectors and machinists second class, marine riggers, pressmen first class, \$2.00.
Drillers: burners second class; regulators first class; painters and polishers; crane men; erector leaders, 60 cents.

Shave builders; mangle rollers, \$1.75.
Anglemiths helpers, heavy fires; heat-ers; blacksmiths' hammer, runner heavy; blacksmiths' helpers, heavy fires; liner forgers; planer hands; roller, cleaning department; wiremen; women and helpers, furnace department; strikers, furnace department; wood reamers; punchers; planers and barbers; countersinkers; pressmen sec-

ond class; offsetters, fasteners; erectors (wood), 55 cents.
Liner men, 45 cents.

Fifty Cents for Erectors.

Regulators second class, 52 1/2 cents.
Specialists or handy men (machine shop), 52 cents.

Grinders, chippers, crane men's helpers, drop forgers, helpers, holders on, bolters, cementers, packers, reamers, hand and machine chippers, locomotive conductors, road crane conductors, hoisting and portable firemen, erectors, 50 cents.

Sawyers, 47 1/2 cents.
Burners and welders' helpers, anglemiths' helpers, other fires, blacksmiths' helpers, other fires, bolt makers' helpers, liner forgers' helpers, boiler shop helpers, coppermiths' helpers, electrical department helpers, erectors' helpers, fitters' helpers, foundry helpers, machinists' helpers, riveters' helpers, ship shed helpers, sheet metal workers' helpers, 46 cents.

Bolters and liners' helpers, cement-ers' helpers, lumber helpers, mould loft helpers, painters' helpers, 45 1/2 cents.
Laborers, rivet heaters, boiler shop, 40 cents.

Heater boys, 35 cents.
Passer boys, 30 cents.
Layers out to receive 3 cents per hour more than first class journeymen of same department.

Oakum spinners, \$2.25 a bale.
The decision prescribes in addition to the rates of pay hours of labor and overtime. A maximum of twelve hours is fixed arbitrarily as a day's work, to discourage excessive overtime on the ground that such overtime would lessen efficiency of workers and increase the cost of production. In addition the two and three shift plan will be encouraged.

Wilson Accepts
ENEMY CHALLENGE

Continued from First Page.

as our guest to-day," said former Governor Goldsborough, thus bringing the first demonstration for the President. When Gov. Harrington later introduced the President Mr. Wilson stilled the applause by holding up his hands after the shouting had continued for fully a minute.

In this same hall nearly six years ago the Democratic convention blazed a demonstration of more than an hour when Wilson was nominated by Judge Westcott for the Presidency.

The President's speech was scheduled primarily as an address to the advocacy of the third Liberty Loan. However, he quickly switched to the issues of the war with the statement that he wished to convey a vivid conception of what the loan is for.

A distinguished audience, including State and city officials and visitors from Washington, heard the President's ringing address.

Thousands stood outside the hall and cheered as the President started his special train for the journey back to Washington. Mrs. Wilson accompanied the President to the army.

The President's First Review.
Emerging from his wartime seclusion, the President stood on the reviewing stand in Baltimore to-day and saw pass before him 12,000 men of the National Army, who had been in training at Camp Meade, Maryland.

The men who marched by and looked upon the approving countenance of President Wilson at the command, "Eyes right!" were the bookkeepers, clerks, bellhops, law clerks and farmer boys of nine months ago. A half year of training had put vigor in their stride, lent earnestness to their forms and had stamped upon their faces the determination of democracy's fight.

The parade was a spectacle of inspiration. About it there was the panoply of warfare, the music of bands playing martial airs, the tramp of many feet upon city highways, the thousands of guns gleaming under an April sun, the presence of notables in the reviewing stands and the applauding of flag waving thousands who congested the streets.

As the President entered the stand the Marine Band, which came over from Washington, played the national anthem. As far as the eye could see men, women and children, literally thousands of them, bared their heads or stood hand across their hearts.

The Camp Meade selected men re-

viewer by the President had marched from Admiral, Maryland, covering the journey by easy stages, to save Baltimore from a theoretical German invasion.

They encamped in the city parks last night and marched through the downtown streets to-day prior to the arrival of the President and his party from Washington.

As the President reached his place in the reviewing stand, after passing through long lines of cheering spectators who packed every foot of space in the streets and hung out of all overlooking windows, the parade began to move. Gen. Kuhn left the line of march and came to the side of the president.

The weather was ideal for an event of this sort. Overcasts were practically unnecessary, although the President kept his on. Not a cloud was above, and the afternoon sunlight, falling upon the steel bayonets and the service hats of the rapidly moving men in khaki, contributed to the brightness, the military grandeur and the enthusiasm of the President's first war review.

Almost all branches of the service were represented in the line. Signal Corps, Medical Corps, Infantry and Light Field Artillery, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and a few cavalrymen were in the parade.

As the colored regiment passed a contrary mule pulled a little machine gun carriage balked in front of the President's stand. The mule was driven by a trooper of exceedingly dark skin.

The colored soldier paid little attention to the President but upbraided the mule in old fashioned farm language: "Git up da, you mule; git up. What's matter with you?"

The President smiled and his smile grew broader when the mule ceased quailing backward and started forward at a pace that made the negro at his head run a bit.

The drum major with his cake walking antics, however, caught the crowd. The general appearance of the colored troops evoked applause along the line of march.

After the parade the President and Mrs. Wilson remained on the platform for a few moments only. They were introduced to several Maryland officials and their wives and then returned to their car, where dinner was served.

Not in Any Secret Peace Move.
Aside from these moves made in the open the President has not been identified with any interchanges or so-called secret negotiations regarding peace. Secret diplomacy was roundly scorned by the President in his address last January and the United States Government has not permitted its actions to vitiate the President's words by participating in secret negotiations.

It is admitted in official circles, however, that there have been many so-

called volunteer peace workers and that German and Austrian agents have profited by their enthusiasm to attempt to bait the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France.

The Austrian statement that Great Britain and the United States were ready to consider peace with Austria but were deterred by Clemenceau because of Alsace-Lorraine is regarded as simply another cunning fabrication or distortion of the truth by Austria acting as Germany's tool. Great Britain, like France, appears to have sounded out the situation with a view to learning whether Austria was sincere in a desire for a separate peace, which meant splitting Germany and Austria.

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of the historic old town. About it also, however, was the visualization of training for the battlefront in the greatest war of all time and the appraisal of men who are fit for the supreme duty.

This was the President's first review of the troops of the National Army since the declaration of war, one year ago. Until he came to Baltimore on the anniversary of this nation's entry into the world struggle the President had been much in seclusion so far as the physical preparation for war was concerned.

He saw the officers graduate from the first training camp at Fort Myer and marched at the head of a "draft parade" in Washington when the District of Columbia men paraded in citizens' clothes some months ago.

Godspeed to New Army.
But his review to-day of the Maryland, Pennsylvania and District of Columbia troops, part of the Seventy-ninth Division, was really the President's first inspection of and his godspeed to the National Army. It thrilled the soldiery and inspired every spectator.

Mrs. Wilson sat near by as the President, sometimes with his silk hat on and then off, received the salutes of the marching men. On the platform also were Gov. Harrington of Maryland, Mayor Harrison of Baltimore, Vance McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board; Secretary Tumulty, and others.

Cardinal Gibbons, with his little red hat covered with another hat of soft felt, sat just back of the President. French, English and Canadian officers, in the uniforms of their countries, continued a touch of gold and khaki and blue to the pleasing color scheme of the reviewing stand. Some of these officers have been instructed at Camp Meade.

Mrs. Wilson was becomingly gowned in purple satin with a single neck piece of fur and a chic black hat.

Major-General Joseph E. Kuhn and his aids stood near the President while the troops passed. About the stand were hundreds of Maryland State Guardsmen, a dozen secret service men and scores of Baltimore policemen. Seldom have so many troops been in the city since the war.

Each time the standard bearers passed with their flags the President removed his hat, and the entire assemblage behind him stood at attention, uncovered.

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It is admitted in official circles, however, that there have been many so-

called volunteer peace workers and that German and Austrian agents have profited by their enthusiasm to attempt to bait the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France.

The Austrian statement that Great Britain and the United States were ready to consider peace with Austria but were deterred by Clemenceau because of Alsace-Lorraine is regarded as simply another cunning fabrication or distortion of the truth by Austria acting as Germany's tool. Great Britain, like France, appears to have sounded out the situation with a view to learning whether Austria was sincere in a desire for a separate peace, which meant splitting Germany and Austria.

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